Mr. C. Krishnamurti pointed out that the Regulation could be effectively evaded by a subject of Mysore by having the marriage celebrated outside the State, and asked for suitable remedial action.

Reply of Government.—There are difficulties in the way of taking action in this matter as the offence under the Regulation would not be an offence under the laws in force in British India.

SUBJECT No. 7.

Amendment of Section 223 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Messrs. Kesavadasaiengar and Veera Setty, Belur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the course of the execution of a decree of a civil court in respect of defendants residing in two places within the jurisdiction of separate civil courts, the defendants may remove their movables to another village in the jurisdiction of a separate court. In order to execute the decree through that court an execution application with a decree copy and a certificate will have to be sent from the original court to that court. This leads to a lot of inconvenience and delay to the decree-holder. It is therefore prayed that orders may be passed to execute the decree when an application for execution is submitted to any civil court with a copy of the decree.

Reply of Government.—Impracticable.

SUBJECT No. 8.

A Regulation to prevent adulteration of food stuffs.

Messrs. Chikka Ramanna, Byre Gowda, Sonne Gowda and Doddavembrallaiya, Kolar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As the adulteration of food stuffs is on the increase, a Regulation to prevent it may be expedited. The prayer is made with reference to municipal towns.

Reply of Government.—It is not expedient at present to frame a new Regulation on the matter. There are suitable provisions in Section 142 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation; and they have been extended to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in respect of the following articles of food and drink:—milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aerated waters. The Government will consider favourably any representation of individual municipalities for extending these provisions into their limits.

SUBJECT No. 9.

Introduction of the Khazi Act.

Mr. G. Abdul Khalik, Chikmagalur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that for the convenience of the Mussalman public, Act No. XII of 1880 in force for the time being in the Madras Presidency may be brought into force in the Mysore State.

Mr. Abbas Khan of the Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore, and Mr. Abdul Khalik of the Chikmagalur Municipality represented that several irresponsible persons were now taking upon themselves the duties of a Khazi, that there was a general impression that the office was hereditary, which is not correct (see Bombay Law Reports), and that it was therefore necessary to introduce the

Khazi Act into Mysore. Rules should be made requiring Khazis to maintain registers and keep them open for public inspection.

Reply of Government.—It is doubtful if the Khazi Act of 1880 now in force in the Madras Presidency will adequately provide for the needs of the Mussalman community. However, the Government have instituted certain preliminary enquiries and after these are completed, they will give their careful consideration to the question. In the meantime, the members interested may send up a note as to the best law suitable.

SUBJECT NO. 10.

Rules regulating the management of private charitable institutions and endowments.

Mr. C. Rasul Khan, The Anjuman, Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—Charitable institutions are established with the express object of certain specified services being conducted in them. In cases in which the wishes of the donors are not carried out and there is any mismanagement, the Government should step in and transfer the affairs to the management of any other person to be elected by the local people in the absence of the donors. If any misappropriation of funds of the institutions should be detected, the persons responsible should be prosecuted in the same way as men embezzling Government money of recognized muzrai institutions.

Mr. Abbas Khan also spoke on the above subject in favour of the representation.

Reply of Government.—This is a very difficult subject; even the British Indian Government have found it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose who tried to introduce a bill in the matter had to withdraw it. Government cannot at present see its way to take action, as the responsibility that would be laid upon it is too great. Parties interested may seek such remedies as are available in civil and in criminal courts.

SUBJECT NO. 11.

(*a*) Rules for the efficient management of minors' estates.

(*b*) The Guardian and Wards Regulation.

(*a*) Mr. S. Manjaiya, Chikmagalur Municipality.

(*b*) Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Nagar Sabha, and K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Until the introduction of a rule for the efficient supervision of minors' estates by Government, the Government may make arrangements for managing such estates.

Deputy Commissioners and Amildars may be empowered to make proper and prompt arrangements for the management of the properties of minors in cases where there are no legal guardians to look after them.

(*b*) The Guardian and Wards Regulation may be introduced into the State.

The present Minors Rules do not adequately provide for all possible cases. The British Indian Act (Guardian and Wards No. VIII of 1890) may be introduced, as even very near relations do not come forward sometimes to act as guardians of minors on account of the expense and trouble they have to undergo.